The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 26, 1871. NO. 17.

e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

E HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every esday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

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C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

ILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to collections, and all other legal business ed to with care and promptness. Office, No. ill street. [ap19,'71.

R. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his pro- al services to the people of Huntingdon and y.

ERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., hom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and of Philadelphia.

e on Washington street, West Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied ssrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., gdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. e removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S NG.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

ISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

ILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. 15, '71-1y.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular on given to the settlement of estates of dece- e in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- n, Pa. [jan.12'71.

LES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly gal business. Office in Cunningham's new g. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention o COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- f Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa., Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of 's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to ds of legal business entrusted to their care. on the south side of Hill street, fourth door Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, oors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend eying in all its branches. Will also buy, rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- id, in any part of the United States. Send ircular. [jan.4'71.

. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., s' claims against the Government for back unty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- ith great care and promptness. e on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

OTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- orneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against vernment will be promptly prosecuted. e on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by hn M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- ly offer his professional services to the citi- Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- n, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. iquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. e on Washington street, one door east of the ic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street gdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

BT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- are of patronage respectfully solicited. 1 12, 1871.

AR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

R. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT UNITED STATES HOTEL, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

IN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

CHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. ary 4, 1871.

NRAD MEYER, Inventor and Manufacturer of the EBBATED IRON FRAME PIANOS, arerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila. eived the Prize Medal of the World's Great tion, London, England. The highest Prizes d when and wherever exhibited. [Estab- n 1823.] March 29—3mos.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing is superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.

The publication of this beautiful piece happened in 1861, immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion; it was seized by the newspapers of the country as something rare. No owner appearing for the fugitive, some discussion arose as to its authorship, and five or six persons in the Northern States laid claim to it. It was originally published under the *nom de plume* of "Florence Percy," and was set to music by eight different composers, and thousands upon thousands were sold. It now turns out that the poetry was written in South Carolina by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers, widow of Paul Akers, the sculpture, who, until recently, has been unable to establish her claims to its authorship. Untold sums have been realized from her "talent," yet this poor widow, whose verses have and will please millions, never received a farthing for its composition. Justice should be done her:

Backward, turn backward, oh, time in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your arms, as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow back ward, oh, tide of the years,
I am so weary of toil and of tears;
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain,
Take them—and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you;
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between.
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence, so long and so deep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother's love ever has shown,
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish and patient like yours.
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world weary-brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold
Fall on your shoulders again as of old,
Let it drop over my forehead to night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light,
For, with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore—
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep!
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long,
Since I first listened to your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem,
Womanhood's years have been only a dream—
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

A Temperance Story.

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

I shall never forget the commencement of the temperance reformation. I was a child at the time, some ten years of age. Our home had every comfort, and my kind parents idolized me, their only child. Wine was often on the table, and both my father and mother gave it to me in the bottom of their morning glass.

One Sunday, at our church, a startling announcement was made to our people. I knew nothing of its purport, but there was much whispering among the men. The pastor said that on the next evening there would be a meeting and an address upon the evils of intemperance in the use of all alcoholic liquors. He expressed himself ignorant of the meeting, and could not say what course it would be best to pursue in the matter.

The subject of the meeting came up at our table after service, and I questioned my father about it with all the curious earnestness of a child. The whisper and words which had been dropped in my hearing, clothed the whole affair in great mystery to me, and I was all earnestness to learn the strange thing. My father merely said it was a scheme to unite the Church and State.

The night came, and groups of people gathered on the tavern steps, and I heard the jest and laugh, and saw drunken men come reeling out of the bar room.

I urged my father to let me go, but he at first refused. Finally, thinking that it would be an innocent gratification of my curiosity he put on his hat and we passed the green to the church. I well remember how the people appeared as they came in, seeming to wonder what kind of an exhibition was to come off.

In the corner was the tavern keeper and around him a number of friends. For an hour the people of the place continued to come in till there was a fair house full. All were curiously watching the door, and apparently wondering what would appear next. The parson stole in and took his seat behind the pillar in the gallery, as if doubtful of the propriety of being in the church at all.

Two men finally came in and went forward to the altar and took their seats. All eyes were fixed upon them, and a general stillness prevailed throughout the church.

The men were unlike in appearance, one being short, thick-set in his build, and the other tall and well formed. The younger had the manner and dress of a clergyman, a full round face, and a quiet, good-natured, appearances as he leisurely looked around upon the audience.

But my childish interest was in the old man. His broad, deep chest, and unusual height looked giant-like, as he strode up the aisle. His hair was white, his brow deeply scarred with furrows, and around his handsome mouth were lines of calm and touching sadness. His eyes were black and restless.

His lips were compressed, and a crimson flush went and came over his pale cheek. One arm was off near the elbow, and there was a wide scar just above the right eye.

The younger finally rose and stated the object of the meeting, and asked if there was a clergyman present to say a prayer. Our pastor kept his seat, and the speaker himself made a short address; at the conclusion calling upon any one to make remarks. The pastor arose under the gallery, and attacked the position of the speaker, using the arguments I have often heard since, and concluded by denouncing those engaged in the movement as meddlesome fanatics, who wished to break up the time-honored usages of good society, and injure the business of respectable men. At the conclusion of his remarks the tavern keeper and his friends got up a cheer, and the current of feeling was evidently against the strangers and their plan.

While the pastor was speaking, the old man leaned forward and fixed his dark eyes upon him as if to catch every word.

As the pastor took his seat the old man arose, his tall form towering in its symmetry, and his chest heaving as he breathed through his thin, dilated nostrils. To me at that time, there was something awe-inspiring in the appearance of the old man as he stood, his full, dark eyes upon the audience, his teeth shut hard, and a silence like that of death throughout the church.

He bent his gaze upon the tavern keeper, and that peculiar eye lingered and kindled for a moment. This scar grew red upon his forehead, and beneath his heavy brows his eyes glittered and glowed like a serpent's. The tavern keeper quailed before that searching glance, and I felt a relief when the old man withdrew his gaze. For a moment he seemed lost in thought, and then, in a low, tremulous tone he commenced. There was a depth in that voice, a thrilling sweetness and pathos which riveted every heart in the church, before the first period had been rounded. My father's attention had become fixed upon the eye of the speaker, with an interest I had never before seen him exhibit. I can but briefly remember the substance of what the old man said, though the scene was as vivid before me as ever I witnessed.

"My friends, I am a stranger in your village, and I trust I may call you my friends. A new star has arisen, and there is hope in the dark night that hangs like a pall of gloom over our country."

With a thrilling depth of voice, the speaker continued:

"Oh, God, thou who looked with compassion upon the most erring of earth's frail children, I thank Thee a brazen serpent has been lifted up, upon which a drunkard may look and be healed. That a beacon has burst out upon the darkness that surrounds him, which shall give him back to honor and heaven—the bruised and weary wanderer."

It is strange what power there is in some voices. The speaker's voice was low and measured, but a tear trembled in every tone, and before I knew why, a tear dropped on my hand, followed by others like rain drops. The old man brushed one from his eyes, and continued:

"Men and christians! you have just heard that I am a fanatic. I am not. As God knows my own heart, and tears in my eyes. I have journeyed over a dark and beaconless ocean, and all of life's brightest hopes have been wrecked. I am without friends, kindred or home! I was not so once."

No one could withstand the touching pathos of the old man. I noticed a tear on the lid of my father's eye, and no longer felt ashamed of my own.

"No, my friends, it was not once so. Away over the dark waves which have wrecked my hopes, there is a blessed light of happiness and love. I reach again convulsively for the shrines of the household idols that once were mine no more."

The old man seemed to look away through vacancy upon some bright vision, his lips apart, and his finger extended. I involuntarily turned in the direction where it pointed, dreading to see some shadow invoked by its magic moving.

"I once had a mother. With her old heart crushed with sorrow, she went down to the grave. I once had a wife—a fair angel-hearted creature as ever smiled in an earthly home. Her eyes were as mild as a summer's sky, and heart as faithful and true as ever guarded and cherished a husband's love. Her blue eye grew dim as the floods of sorrow washed away its brightness, and the loving heart wrung till every fibre was broken. I once had a noble, beautiful boy, but he was driven out from the ruins of his home, and my old heart yearns to know if he is yet living. I once had a babe, a sweet, tender blossom, but those hands destroyed it, and it liveth with One who loveth children."

"Do not be startled, friends—I am not a murderer in the common acceptance of the term. Yet there is light in my evening sky. A spirit mother rejoices over the return of her prodigal son. The wife smiles on him who turns back to virtue and honor. The angel child visits me at nightfall, and I feel the hallowed touch of a tiny palm upon my cheek. My boy, if he yet lives, would forgive the sorrowing old man for the treatment which sent him out into the world, and the blow which maimed him for life. God forgave me the ruin which I brought on me and mine."

He again wiped a tear from his eyes. My father watched him with a strange intensity, and a countenance unusually pale, and excited by some strange emotion.

"I was once a lunatic, and madly followed the malign light which led me to ruin. I was a fanatic when I sacrificed my wife, children, happiness and home, to the accursed demon of the bowl. I once adored the gentle being whom I wronged so deeply.

"I was a drunkard. From respectability and influence I plunged into degradation and poverty. I dragged my family down with me. For years I saw her cheek grow pale and her step weary. I left her alone amid the wrecks of her home idols and rioted at the tavern. She never complained, yet she and her children often went hungry.

"One New Year's night I returned late to the hut where charity had given us a roof. She was still up, shivering over the coals. I demanded food, but she burst into tears, and told me there was none. I fiercely told her to go and get some. She turned her eyes upon me, the tears fast rolling down her pale face.

"At this moment the child in the cradle awoke and set up a famished wail, startling the despairing mother like a serpent's sting.

"We have no food, James—I have had none for two days. I have nothing for the babe. My once kind husband, must we starve?"

That sad, pleading face, and those streaming eyes, and the feeble wail of the child maddened me, and I—yes, I struck her a fierce blow in the face, and she fell forward on the hearth. The furies of hell boiled in my bosom, and with deep intensity as I felt I had committed a wrong; I had never struck Mary before, but now some terrible impulse bore me on, and I stooped down as well as I could in a drunken state and clinched both hands in her hair.

"God of mercy!" exclaimed my wife, as she looked up in my fiendish countenance. "you will not kill us, you will not harm Wille," as she sprang to the cradle to grasp him in her embrace. I caught her again by the hair, and dragged her to the door, and as I lifted the latch the wind burst in with a cloud of snow. With a wild "ha! ha!" I closed the door and turned the button, her pleading moan ringing with the blast and the sharpening cry of the baby. But my work was not complete. I turned to the little bed where lay my eldest son, and I snatched him from his slumbers and against his half wakened struggles, opened the door and threw him out. In agony of fear he called me by a name I was not fit to bear, and locked his little fingers in my side pocket. I could not wrench the frenzied grasp away and with the coolness of a devil as I was, I shut the door upon his arm, and with my knife severed the wrist.

The speaker ceased a moment and buried his face in his hands as if to shut out some fearful dream, and his chest heaved like a storm-swept sea. My father had arisen from his seat and was leaning forward, his countenance bloodless and the large drops standing out upon his brow. Chills crept back to my heart and I wished I was at home. The old man looked up, and I never since beheld such mortal agony pictured upon a human face as there was on his. He continued:

"It was morning when I woke, and the storm had ceased, and the cold was intense. I first secured a drink of water, and then I looked in the accustomed place for Mary. As I missed her, for the first time a shadowy sense of some horrible nightmare began to dawn upon my wondering mind. I thought I had dreamed a fearful dream, but involuntarily opened the outside door with a shuddering dread.

"As the door opened the snow burst in, followed by a fall of something across the threshhold, scattering the cold snow and striking the floor with a hard, sharp sound. My blood shot like red hot arrows through my veins, and I rubbed my eyes to keep out of the sight. It was—it—Oh, God, how horrible! it was my own injured Mary and her babe, frozen to ice! The ever true mother had bowed hers if over the child to shield it, and had wrapped all her own clothing around it, leaving her own person stark and bare. She had placed her hair over the face of the child, and the sleet had frozen it to the white cheek. The frost was white in its half opened eyes, and upon its tiny fingers. I knew not what became of my brave boy."

Again the old man bowed his head and wept, and all that were in the house wept with him. In tones of low, heart-broken pathos, the old man concluded:

"I was arrested, and for long months raved in delirium. I awoke, was sentenced to prison for ten years; but no tortures could equal those in my own bosom. Oh, God, no! I am not a fanatic; I wish to injure no one. But while I live, let me strive to warn others not to enter a path which has been so dark and fearful a one to me. I can see my angel mother, wife and children beyond the vale of tears."

The old man sat down, but a spell as deep and strange as that wrought by some wizzard's breath rested upon the audience. Hearts could have been heard in their beating, and tears to fall. The old man then asked the people to sign the pledge. My father then leaped from his seat and snatched at it eagerly. I had followed him, as he hesitated a moment with his pen in the ink; a tear fell from the old man's eye upon the paper.

"Sign it, I would write my name ten thousand times in blood, if it would bring back my loved ones."

My father wrote his name, "Mortimer Hudson"

The old man looked, wiped his tearful eyes, and looked again, his countenance alternately flushed with red and death-like paleness.

"It is—no, it cannot be, yet how strange." muttered the old man. "Pardon me, sir, but this is the name of my brave boy."

My father trembled and held up his left arm, from which the hand had been severed. They looked for a moment in each other's eyes, both reeled and exclaimed:

"My own injured boy!" "My father!"

They fell upon each other, till it seemed their souls would grow and mingle into one. There was weeping in that church, and I turned bewilldered upon the streaming eyes around me.

"Let us thank God for this great blessing, which has gladdened my guilt-burdened soul," exclaimed the old man, and kneeling down poured out his heart in one of the most melting prayers I ever heard. The spell was broken, and all eagerly signed the pledge, slowly going to their homes as if loth to leave the spot. The old man is dead, but the lesson he taught the grandchild on his knee, as the evening sun went down without a cloud, will never be forgotten. His fanaticism has lost none of its fire in my manhood's heart.

For the Little Folks.

A Boy's Sermon.

Here are a few words of advice and wisdom from a little fellow, that are worth remembering. They were reported by an editor, who says: "We know a little fellow, not far from five years old, whose father is a clergyman, and the child sometimes amuses himself by playing 'church.' One Sunday he got his chair, and table, and books, and commenced his service, content to have only the partial attention of the other children who were in the room. After singing a hymn, the boy began his sermon, his words apparently being suggested in parts by the pictures in his book, and by what he saw about him in the room. A lady in the family chanced to overhear him and took *verbatim* notes as follows:

"You must be good. You mustn't be naughty or wicked. You must be good. You must go to heaven. You mustn't be afraid in the dark. You mustn't cry. You mustn't kill any udder man. You must be a good boy. You mustn't do any thing to any boy when he does something bad to you. You must come right away from him. You must just kiss him, and not look at him any more. You mustn't go by any naughty boy. You mustn't whip any horse what isn't running away. You must be kind to horses. You must do what your mudder tells you. You mustn't steal raisins. Supposing you are a baby, you mustn't cry. You must laugh. You mustn't hit any body. If you are a boy, you must be elegant. You mustn't steal flowers in any udder body's garden. Supposing you know a lady—Miss Lizzie—you mustn't take any of her flowers without asking. Babies must never cry. Men must never be drunken; and boys must never be wicked; and dogs must never bite a man; and a fish must—don't kick—a fish don't walk—what does it do?

"And here a little break occurred in the discourse, in reflecting upon the duties of a fish; so we will end our notes, which we have given, believing that the little sermon contains more good lessons than many which are listened to every Sunday, and that it will be of some interest to mothers of other small preachers."

Push.

When Cousin Will was at home for vacation, the boys always expected plenty of fun. The last frolic before he went back to his studies was a long tramp after hazle nuts.

As they were hurrying along in high glee, they came upon a discouraged looking man and a discouraged looking cart.

The cart was standing full of apples before an orchard. The man was trying to pull it up hill to his own house.

The boys did not wait to be invited, but ran to help with a good will. Push, *push!*" was the cry.

The man brightened up; the cart trundled along as fast as rheumatism would let it; and, in five minutes, they all stood panting at the top of the hill.

"Obliged to ye," said the man; "you jest wait a minute," and hurried into the house, while two or three pink-aproned children peeped out of the door.

"Now, boys," said Cousin Will, "this is a small thing; but I wish we could all take a motto out of it, and keep it for life. 'Push!'—it is just the word for a grand clear morning like this; it is just the word for strong arms and young hearts; it is just the word for a world that's full of work as this is."

"If there's anything good doing in any place where you happen to be, *push!*

"If there's work going on in the Sunday school, *push!* Don't drag back, I beg of you. You'll do one or the other.

"Whenever there's a kind thing, a Christian thing, a happy thing, a pleasant thing, whether its your own or not, whether it's at home or in town, at church or at school, just help with all your might; *push!*"

At that minute the farmer came out again with a dish of his wife's best dough nuts and a dish of his own best apples; and that was the end of the little sermon.

The Bottle of Oil.

Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants and everything he wanted, yet he was not happy and when things did not go as he wished, he was cross. At last his servants left him. Quite out of temper, he went to a neighbor with the story of his distresses.

"It seems to me," said the neighbor, "it would be well for you to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself!"

"Yes, and I will explain. Some time ago, one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody therefore liked to go in or out by it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody since."

"Then you think I am like your creaking door," cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does right, praise him. If, on the contrary, he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and words with oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh or ugly words was found in his house afterward. Every family should have a bottle of this precious oil, for every family is liable to a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault finding spirit. —*Child's Paper.*

The Little Bootblack.

Our little bootblack had no home at all, only the steps of an old house to sleep under at night. Do you wonder that he talked bad grammar, and even swore now and then? Almost the only useful thing he had ever learned was: "Shine your boots, sir? Shine your boots?"

One night as he was about to "go to bed"—not in a nice, clean bed, with a mother's sweet kiss on his lips, but in his queer lodging place—he heard a sweet voice in the old house singing: "I want to be an angel," ect. Some poor little girl had learned it in a mission-school. "Heigho! what's up? Getting pious in this yer house, I reckon," said he, and went to sleep with the sweet song ringing in his ears, and all night it sounded through his ears, and all night it sounded through his dreams, so that he saw shiny wings and beautiful faces; and all sorts of bright things got mixed up with his visions of boots and bread: "That's a real purty song," said he in the morning, and waited for the little girl, and went with her to the school, and become a very bright scholar and good boy, and found a home with a good man, who kept him until he grew up and became a teacher in the school. So you see, dear children, what a little song could do, with God's blessing.—*Young People's Helper.*

Lame Jimmy.

A few day ago, I was passing through a pretty shady street, where some boys were playing at base-ball. Among their number was a little lame fellow, seemingly about twelve years old—a pale, sickly-looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking even with such assistance.

The lame boy wished to join the game; for he did not seem to see how much his infirmity would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as base-ball.

His companions, good naturedly enough, tried to persuade him to stand at one side and let another take his place; and I was glad to notice that none of them hinted that he would be in the way, but that they all objected for fear he would hurt himself.

"Why, Jimmy," said one at last, "you can't run, you know."

"Oh! hush," said another—the tallest boy in the—"Never mind, I'll run for him and you can count it for him," and he took his place by Jimmy's side prepared to act. "If you were like him," he said aside to the other boys, "you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time."

As I passed on I thought to myself that there was a true little gentleman.—*Child's World.*

A NOBLE BOY.—A little boy was one day suddenly stopped by some of his schoolfellows, and ordered to climb a tree and rob Widow Benson of her pears. The boy immediately and indignantly refused, and was struck a violent blow on the head. He still cried, "No!" Other blows followed, but with no better success. In the midst of his suffering he bravely faced his persecutors, crying out, "Do what you like to me, but you shall never make me steal!"

FAITH which works by fear, only leads to a selfish, dishonest repentance, if to any.

GIVE not ear to tale-bearers or babblers, nor be scurrilous in conversation.

The Home Circle.

All Things Earnest.

Time is earnest
Passing by:
Death is earnest,
Drawing nigh.
Sinner! wilt thou trifling be!
Time and death appeal to thee.

Life is earnest:
When 'tis o'er,
Thou returnest
Nevermore.
Soon to meet eternity,
Wilt thou never serious be?

Heaven is earnest:
Solemnly
Float its voices
Down to thee.
O thou mortal! art thou gay,
Sporting through thine earthly day?

Hell is earnest:
Fiercely roll
Burning billows
Near the soul.
Woe for thee if thou abide
Unredeemed, unsanctified!

God is earnest:
Kneel and pray
Ere thy season
Pass away,
Ere be set His judgment throne—
Vengeance ready, mercy gone.

Christ is earnest:
Bids thee "Come,"
Paid thy spirit's
Priceless sum.
Wilt thou spurn thy Saviour's love
Pleading with thee from above?

Oh, be earnest!
Loitering
Thou wilt perish;
Lingering
Be no longer. Rise and flee;
Lo, thy Saviour waits for thee!

The Way of Salvation Plain.

The Bible has had innumerable commentators. Some, by their books and sermons remind us of him who lighted a candle to show the sun; and others, like the fog bank through which the sun shines shorn of his beams, "darken counsel by words," and make what is clear, obscure. By their labors, some have diluted, making their sermons or commentaries a vehicle for error, have adulterated the truth of God, the wine of life. But however this may be, more pens have been worn, more breath spent, more printing presses employed, in explaining the Bible than all other books whatever; so that, were all the books collected, which have been written to throw light on the Scriptures, they would, not excepting that of Alexandria, which it took many weeks to reduce to ashes—form the largest library the world ever saw. Are we to infer from this that the way of life is obscure? By no means. All that is necessary to know, in order to be saved, it is easy to know, "The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein," says the prophet; and without disparaging the labors of pious and able divines to explore the mysteries and shed light on the obscurities of the sacred volume, the simple Bible, blessed by God, has proved to unlettered thousands a safe and sufficient guide. Whatever genius and arduous study it may require to rise to a place in the temple of fame, many an humble Christian, hardly able to spell his way though the Word of God, has reached one in the temple of heaven. Thousands so deficient to talent or energy as never to have been able to make their way in this world have found their way to a better one; nor are there wanting interesting and well attested cases of imbeciles who, through destitute of capacity for ordinary, have known Him, whom to know is life eternal—so plain the way through child-like faith in christ—so easy as well to the unsteady gait of simpletons as to the tottering foot of childhood, as to verify the words, "The warfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." With this simple answer to the great, "What shall I do to be saved?" "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," none need be excluded from heaven because of ignorance; as with virtue in Christ's blood to cleanse the chief of sinners, none need be excluded because of sin. It need no learning to learn this way. What has the church seen? God ordaining strength out of the mouth of babes and sucklings; gray haired men learning wisdom at the feet of childhood; the deathbeds of the humble poor, like the very gates of heaven, the child learning the way to life on his mother's knee; the thief learning it on his dying cross; the mantle of prophets falling on plowmen; heaven revealing its glories to humble shepherds; rude fisherman of Galilee called to the apostleship: grace polishing the roughest men; roaming savages tamed by the voice and sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in their right mind. Simple faith in Him is all that is required; such confidences as the little child, lying in its mother's arms, hanging on her neck, looking up in her face, repose in the power of a mother's arm, and the tenderness of a mother's heart.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

Renewed Day by Day.

Paul says: "The first man Adam was made a living soul, the last Adam was made a quickening spirit." What is the difference between "a living soul" and a "quickening spirit?" Let us try an illustration: Take a glass of water from a cold spring, and for a moment it is just as good as the water in the spring; but it immediately begins to lose its freshness, growing flat, and less palatable, till in process of time it becomes entirely odious. This deteriorating process commences the moment it is taken from the spring, and begins a separate existence. It is good at the beginning, and yet its state is one that must end in staleness. That may represent the first Adam—a "living soul." There is life in such a soul, but it is life under such conditions, and with such certainty of termination as in the case of the water we have described, which was separated from its sources. Its infancy is pure, but with a purity that cannot last.

Place another glass now in a situation where it will be constantly receiving from the spring, and the glass of water will be always fresh. Though for a single draught you would not notice any particular difference between the water in the one case and the other the moment it was dropped from the spring, yet the state of the water in the two vessels is very different. The water that is constantly renewed from the spring, represents the "quickening spirit." There is in that soul something more than mere life that runs itself out into habits, it is renewed life, quickening life, like the spring that is ever running.

Paul gives us that idea when he says, "Though our outward man perish, yet our inward man is renewed day by day." There is a blessed promise in Isaiah to the same effect: "Even the youth shall faint and be weary, and the young man shall utterly fall; but they that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."—*J. H. Noyes, in Oneida Circular.*

Help to Save Souls.

Christian brother! Christian sister! Have you not a relative who is out of Christ? Have you not an acquaintance who is unconverted? Doubtless you have. Are you doing your duty towards that one? He or she, as the case may be, is possessed of an immortal soul that must spend an eternity in bliss or in misery. Ample provision has been made for the salvation of that soul. Are you willing that it should be lost? Surely every christian who reads this has sufficient influence upon some one to induce him or her to turn to the Lord. A soul is too valuable to go to perdition. No effort to save it is too great. Will you not do your duty, and plead with your unconverted friends? If there is joy in heaven over the repentance of a single sinner, will that not richly repay you for your labor of love? But a far richer reward will you have, if in the better land a dear one shall point to you as the instrument, in God's hands, of bringing him or her to the Saviour. On the other hand, what a terrible account you will have to render if, through neglect to perform your duty a soul is lost? Dear Christian reader, think of the consequences attending a failure to do right, and the happy results of *doing right.*

Reading for Everybody.

A Touching Incident.

There is one touching incident of the life of William Wirt. In his younger days he was a victim to that passion for intoxicating drinks which seems peculiarly the bane of our profession. Affianced to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, he had made and broken repeated pledges of amendments, and, she, after patiently and kindly enduring his disgraceful habit, had at length dismissed him, deeming him incorrigible. Their next meeting, after his dismissal, was in a public street of the city of Richmond. William Wirt lay drunk and asleep on the sidewalk, on a hot Summer day, the rays of the sun pouring down on his uncovered head, and the flies crawling over his swollen features. As the young lady approached in her walk, her attention was attracted by the spectacle, strange to her eyes but alas! so common to others who knew the victim, as to attract little remark. She did not at first recoginize the sleeper, and was about to hasten on, when she was led by one of those impulses which form the turning points in human lives, to scrutinize his features. What was her emotion when she recognized in him her discarded lover! She drew forth her handkerchief and carefully spread it over his face, and hurried away. When Wirt came to himself, he found the handkerchief, and in one corner the initials of the beloved name. With a heart almost breaking with grief and remorse, he made a new vow of reformation. He kept that vow, and married the owner of that handkerchief. Well might he preserve the handkerchief, as he did, all his life, guarding it with the jealous care with which Othello kept the Egyptian charmer's gift, and "making it a darling ike his precious eye."

Something Abou Yourself.

Supposing your age be fifteen or thereabouts, I can figure you up to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,722,200 per year At each beat a little over two ounces of blood are thrown out of it; and each day it throws out and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid.

Your lungs will contain about a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 20,000 sqare inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number.

Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one eight of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,7000 square inches, and your are subject to an atmospheric pressure to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or prespiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of your body, of 201,165 feet or a little ditch for the drainage of the body almost forty miles long.

After a lapse of more than twenty years of general unprogress siveness and poverty, the dull city of St. John's was aroused by a report that gladdened every heart and sent a thrill of excitment over the whole island. A steamship, the Nimrod, belonging to Job Brothers & Co. was said to be in the bay, awaiting wind enough to bear her into the harbor of St John's, as her boilers were unavailable, the bunkers being literally stuffed with seal skins. On her arrival we learned that her precious cargo was 28,000 seals—the largest number ever known to have been captured.

There are seven colored churches in New York, whose wealth in the aggregate amounts to $590,000. These are all Protestant churches, and owned exclusively by the colored people—so boasts a New York journal.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 26, 1871

☞An election for territorial officers was held in Washington, on Thursday last, which resulted in the choice of Chipman, Republican, as delegate to Congress by over 4000 majority. Of the twenty-two Legislative delegates elected, fifteen are Republicans and seven Democrats.

☞The material, presses, types, good will, etc., of the *Bedford County Press*, located at Bloody Run, are for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for some good printer to get into a paying position. The *Press* has a large circulation and its advertising patronage is good.

☞The editor of the *Monitor* announces, in last week's issue, that he has given up the idea of getting a power press at this time. We are sorry that the Democratic party has not responded more liberally to his calls for material aid. Mr. Cornman has done much for the *Monitor* and more for the Democratic party, and a favorable response to his requests for advancement was to be expected.

☞The Bedford *Gazette* gives notice that a lost ear drop will be restored if the fair owner will apply at that office and, by way of reward, kiss the "devil." The "one more unfortunate" requests us to say that she considers it a great imposition to ask her to go to h——ades to kiss an imp, but steep as it is she would be willing to yield the unreasonable demand, if she were not afraid that the local would undertake to *"play the devil."*

☞The Beaver *Radical* says: "A scamp has been swindling the farmers in the eastern part of Washington county by claiming to be the agent of a cement company, and through representations they are induced to sign certain papers which turn out to be negotiable notes, and the swindler then disposes of them. Let the people of other sections be on the look out for him."

Judging from the Common Pleas record of our last court the same kind of a dodge has been recently practiced in this county. Our farmers would do well to keep a sharp eye on all "agents," and put their signatures to no papers whatever.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE KU KLUK.

The Democratic press is becoming fearfully alarmed at the position in which the party is placed by the Ku Klux outrages. It is only another vindication of the old adage: "Chickens go home to roost." The Democratic press has persistently insisted, for the last eighteen months or two years, that there were no such outrages and thereby encouraged the perfidious midnight assassins, known as the Ku Klux, in their horrid work, and now, when the overwhelming testimony of more witnesses than were represented to have been summoned to show why Georgia by no means could nor should enter the celestial gates, are produced, to establish the facts, daily reported, they whine like whipped spaniels, and assail those in whose hands an outraged people have committed the task of redress in a most frantic manner and deny sworn statements and impugn the motives of men as if all men were of their political creed.

Gentlemen of the Democratic press, you are, in a great measure, responsible for these outrages by your persistent vindication of the authors of the deviltry which has made the South a reproach to the civilized world, and you must bear it. The people mean to hold you to account.

R. C. McMURTRIE AND THE REVISED STATUTES.

A lawyer in Philadelphia, named R. C. McMurtrie, is very much concerned, apparently, in regard to the Revised Statutes, reported by Messrs. Hall and Derrickson, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, to Revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. We are not acquainted with Mr. McMurtrie, nor do we remember of ever having heard of him, with a single exception, until we saw his assault upon the report in question. Then, if we remember correctly, he was one of the counsel for the Credit Mobillier of America, a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, which was attempting to swindle the State out of some four or five hundred thousand dollars, And, if we are not mistaken, this same Credit Mobillier business is the secret of the malicious attacks upon the Code Commissioners. It is, we have no doubt, the inspiration of Mr. McMurtrie's far-fetched and unjust conclusions.

Governor Geary, Hon. Francis Jordan and Hon. L. W. Hall, the former as Governor, and the latter as counsel for the Commonwealth, were determined that the little game of Mr. McMurtrie's clients, to swindle the State, should not succeed, and the large sum of money named has so far been saved to the State. Hon. L. W. Hall is a brother and Hon. Francis Jordan a brother-in-law of Hon. Wm. M. Hall, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. McMurtrie intends to revenge himself upon the former by assailing the report made in part by the latter. This, to say the least, is a very small business. We have no hesitation in saying that the portion of it prepared by Hon. Wm. M. Hall will remain as a monument of his great legal ability and acumen when Mr. McMurtrie and his Credit Mobillier will be forgotten.

We have read this gentleman's criticisms, and we have come to the conclusion that they could only be prompted by some such motive as the above. It is apparent in every line. Out side of this, if Mr McMurtrie knows what he means himself he is the only man that does; and, in short, he is not a candid critic for the purpose of aiding in the perfection of a necessary work, but is actuated, we have not a particle of doubt, by personal malice.

We give this explanation of this gentleman's violent assault upon this great work, because we believe it to be due to the profession at large, that this sort of criticism should be understood and valued accordingly.

FRANCE.

The news from France remains, up to the latest dates, but little changed, and is as hopelessly sickening and heart-rending as could well be conceived or imagined. Insurrection, murder, rapine and death hold high carnival with out any hand to stay them. Beleaguered cities, burning villages, smoking ruins, famine, pestilence, misery, destruction and death, are the sad features presented daily, of this terrible condition of affairs, and the bloody work still goes on. The public highways are crowded with fugitives whose way is blocked by the intervention of dead carcasses, while defenceless women and children are being consumed beneath the piles of their burning houses where they had vainly sought for shelter. A recent dispatch says:

"The wildest excitement prevails in Paris, and the inhabitants are leaving by thousands. All the churches are closed, but the war on the sacred edifices still continues, and the priests are daily being insulted and imprisoned Almost every church in the city has been pillaged. The road to St. Denis is choked with fugitives from Paris."

More recent dispatches say, "fighting still continues, and in a bloody character." Large numbers of civilians have been killed in the recent engagements. Another revolution is imminent. Barricades are scattered throughout Paris, and a permanent court martial has been instituted by the Commune, which is in constant session, in imitation of the Revolutionary Tribunal, founded in 1793, by Marat and Robespierre, after the fall of the Girondists.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Forty-second Congress closed on Thursday last, at two o'clock, P. M. The session consumed more than six weeks. The passage of the Ku Klux Bill, (so called), was about the only business of interest or importance transacted. The consideration of this bill occupied the greater part of the session.

It is supposed that the Senate may be convened in executive session about the middle of next month, by which time the Joint High Commission will have concluded their labors.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the apportionment Bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee and which has passed both branches of the Legislature:

SENATORS.

Philadelphia	4
Chester and Delaware	1
Montgomery	1
Bucks and Northampton	1
Berks	1
Lancaster	1
Schuylkill	1
Lehigh and Carbon	1
Dauphin and Lebanon	1
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike	2
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming	1
Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan	1
Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga	1
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union	1
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk	1
Cumberland and Franklin	1
Adams and York	1
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset	1
Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon	1
Allegheny, of whom two are to be elected in 1871 and one in 1873	3
Indiana and Westmoreland	1
Fayette and Greene	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	1
Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest	1
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango	1
Crawford	1
Erie and Warren	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia	18
Adams	1
Franklin	1
Armstrong	1
Beaver, Butler and Washington	4
Bedford and Fulton	1
Berks	3
Blair	1
Bradford and Wyoming	2
Bucks	2
Cambria	1
Potter and McLean	1
Carbon and Monroe	1
Allegheny, outside of Pittsburg	5
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards, Pittsburgh	1
Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh	1
Chester	2
Centre	1
Clearfield	1
Clarion and Forest	1
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan	2
Columbia	1
Crawford	2
Cumberland	1
Dauphin and Perry	3
Delaware	1
Erie	2
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson	1
Fayette	1
Huntingdon	1
Indiana	1
Juniata and Mifflin	1
Lancaster	3
Lawrence	1
Lebanon	1
Leghigh	2
Luzerne	4
Montgomery	2
Mercer	1
Northampton	2
Northumberland and Montour	2
Pike and Wayne	1
Schuylkill	3
Synder and Union	1
Susquehanna and Wyoming	2
Tiago	2
Venango	1
Warren	1
Westmoreland	2
York	2
Greene	1
Somerset	1

Santo Domingo.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith, to the two houses of Congress, the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of joint resolution approved January 12, 1871.

It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the republic of San Domingo; of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent Government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European Power.

Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits about as they have been described by the commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that being weak in numbers and poor in purse they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of the lack of protection for their accumulations; and that if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition.

In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner.

In view of the facts, which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the "Monroe doctrine," I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race, praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry.

Those opponents of annexation, who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed a commissioner to visit the island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had. and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but unprejudiced and unbiased to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that Republic.

He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty, and a due regard for our great national interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As soon as it became publicly known that that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected. But whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted, under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President, or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of the motives, and actions of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people, and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged—indeed, it is confirmed by the report—that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of that republic.

In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report.

Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it; to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Goverument to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people constitutionally expressed is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that "all men are wiser than any one man;" and it the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

U. S. GRANT.

News Summary.

There are fourteen thousand Heathen Chinese in San Francisco, who own $74 000 in real estate and $1,188,000 in personal property.

The Nevada Legislature grants railroad charters on condition that no Chinese shall be employed in constructing or operating the roads.

The registration of voters in the District of Columbia, foot up as follows: Whites, 17,748; colored, 10,774—total, 28, 520; white majority, 6,972.

All the piers for the iron railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Levenworth, Kansas, are now completed. Rock foundation was found at the depth of six feet below the bed of the river.

Colonl Whiteley. of the United States secret service, arrested, in New York, George Wendelken, dearler in counterfeit money, and who was committed by Commissioner Davenport in default of $25,000 bail.

Professor Wise, of Lancaster, the celebrated æronaut, proposes to make a number of balloon ascensions some time during the summer, in company with other scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of meteorological observations.

The latest story about Kossuth is that he is solacing his sickness and broken constitution by translating Shakespeare into Hungarian. His physicians have ordered him to rest; but he says he could not live six weeks unless he kept at work, which he regards as a necessity of his nature.

James Redpath gives notice that Mrs Brown, the widow of Captain John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, now living in Humboldt County, Cal., is in destitute circumstances, and that her friends have begun a subscription for her benefit. Mr. Redpath and Wendell Phillips, of Boston, will receive and transmit any money that may be contributed.

Emigration to Texas has set in earnestly. It is reported that 119,000 persons, with 1,664 wagons, from Tennessee and Georgia, have entered that State since last October. It is noticeable that a large number of freedmen are removing from the Northern and Border States to supply the vacant places of the white people leaving the older cotton States.

It is stated that the Police Commissioners are determined to suppress gambling houses in St. Louis, and with that view design to prosecute the proprietors of gambling houses twice a week, and fine them so heavily that they will be obliged to abandon the business. The owners of houses rented to gamblers will also be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Vicksburg is likely to become an inland city in 1863. When General Grant invested it, a canal was cut across the peninsula opposite to afford a passage for gunboats. It was a failure then, but the current is now rapidly deepening and widening the cut off, and unless a revetment is built, at a great expense, the harbor of Vicksburg—one of the best on the river—may become a sand bank.

Here is something to make a note of: Mr. French has just completed the second year of his administration as Sargeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. His expenditures for the past year are set down at $68.630 48 against the expenditure of his predecessor, which was $154.224 68, being a net annual saving of $85.549 20, a sum in excess of the present total expenditure.

A gentleman in Pittsburgh has invented a telegraphic signal for railway trains, It is said to be very simple, and conveys instant warning to the engineer in case of real or apprehended danger. There is no greater want than such an invention, and if it is what it purports to be we hope that every railroad company in the country will adopt it with as little delay as possible.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOBS NOTICE.
[Estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd.]
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund in the hands of David McGarvey, Trustee, to sell the real estate of Nicholas Goshorn, dec'd., arising from the sale of said real estate, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., where all persons interest will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
Apr. 26 T. W. MYTON, Auditor.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
at the new cheap store of
CONOVER & DECKER,
No. 625 Hill street.
Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apr26'1.

LUKE REILLY,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.
Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Walker township, on
Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described real estate, to wit:
A farm of 220 acres, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, three miles from Huntingdon, and two miles from McConnellstown, having thereon erected a good two-story stone House 37x40 ft., a double Bank Barn 67x45 ft., Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Stone Spring House, and other outbuildings, with a good well of water near the door.
There is also two good bearing orchards of choice fruit, and an endless supply of good iron ore on the premises, within 500 yards of the Broad Top Railroad.
Terms made known on day of sale.
apr.26, 1871-ts*pd. MOSES HAMER.

1871. 1871
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
H. ROMAN.
NEW CLOTHING,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

New Advertisements.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

A GOOD CHANCE!
For Sale—A Butcher's Stand, with good will and fixtures, in a thickly settled part of Huntingdon county. Population of place increasing and trade brisk. Good, permanent and safe business. For particulars apply at or write to this office. [ap.19,'71-3t

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD.
MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph C. Shoemaker and Mordecai Gahegan, blacksmiths, doing business in the name of Shoemaker & Gahegan, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by Mordecai Gahegan, at the old stand, near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon.
JOSEPH C. SHOEMAKER,
MORDECAI GAHEGAN.
April 19, 1871.-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN McCRACKEN, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John McCracken, late of Oneida township, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES McCRACKEN,
April 19, 1871.* [Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
[*Estate of SAMUEL STEWART, dec'd.*]
The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, on
THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1871,
the following Real Estate, late of Samuel Stewart, deceased, to wit: A certain tract of land, known as the "Old Mansion Farm," containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres, and allowance, having thereon erected a Two-Story Log House, and Log Barn.
ALSO—A tract of Mountain Land, situate in Jackson township, containing about 312 Acres.
ALSO—Another Tract of Mountain Land, adjoining the above described tract, containing about 75 acres, known as the "Johnston Tract."
TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day.
SAMUEL CUMMINS,
THOMAS MITCHIL,
April 19, 1871.-3t Adm'r.

WANTED.—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $30 profit per day One sold 250 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME.
April 12, '71-1t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned living in the township of Franklin, on the estate of Nancy Travis, of said township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
JOHN L. TRAVIS,
GEO. T. TRAVIS,
April 12, '71-6t. Executors.

STAGE LINE.
The undersigned has established a line of daily stages between Petersburg and M'Alevey's Fort, leaving the Fort at 7 a. m., arriving at Petersburg at 12, and starting at 1 p. m.
The coaches are good, and are in the hands of careful and competent drivers.
The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
J. F. LITTLE.
April 12, '71-3mo*.

CARMON & CUNNINGHAM.
S. B. Chaney having retired from the firm of S. B. Chaney & Co., a new firm has been established under the style and title of Carmon & Cunningham, and the business will hereafter be conducted by them.
THEY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING FOR MEN
AND BOYS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER COLLARS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,
TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS,
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
AND
EVERYTHING
THAT BELONGS TO A
GENERAL VARIETY STORE.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
Call at
BROAD TOP CORNER,
NO. 332, ALLEGHENY STREET,
and No. 100, FOURTH STREET,
IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS.
April 19, 1871.-6m.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—Men Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their localities. Full particulars and instructions sent by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [apr12,'71,3mo.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three male and six female teachers wanted, to teach the Public Schools of Huntingdon borough. Applicants for said schools are requested to meet the County Superintendent for examination, on Friday, the 28th of April, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the School House, in Huntingdon. The schools are expected to open on the 15th of May.
By order of the Directors.
THEO. H. CREMER,
April 12, '71-3t. Secretary.

H. ROBLEY,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,
Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.
He has just received a full line of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

WAGON AND COACH MANUFACTORY, No 1316, 12th Avenue, Altoona, Pa. The undersigned, takes this method of informing the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he is prepared to manufacture to order, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, &C., of the latest style—equal to Philadelphia and New York make. Also on hand, a large supply. Sarvin's Patent Wheel and Terry Brothers' Patent Elastic Reach—added, when desired.
JOHN R. KEMP.
April 5, 1871-3mo*.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.
Buy Lots From First Hands at
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.
Now is the time to invest.
Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE.
John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and a general variety of white and yellow
QUEENSWARE.
These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.
Every articel usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.
Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.
THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,
Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.
Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.
C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, } {S. H. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } {B. F. ISENBERG.
HENRY & CO
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.
Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

1871. 1871.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.
I have also the Agency for the Original
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Jan. 4, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871.
Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognised base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.
We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood there on poured out was lavished in vain.
THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to Intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.
Profoundly do we realized that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.
THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always overcrowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do" to cover prairie and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, cold wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Population in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.
THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a Newspaper. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every no able Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents. THE TRIBUNE shall be such a journal.
To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE such a paper that no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant with positive and serious loss. We sell THE WEEKLY to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper, and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.
TERMS.
DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent; for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail Subscribers.		To NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS all at one Post-Office.	
One Copy, one year 52 issues	$2.		
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues	9		
10 Copies	$1 50 each.	10 Copies	$1 60 each.
20 Copies	1 25 each.	20 Copies	1 35 each.
50 Copies	1 60 each.	50 Copies	1 50 each.
And One Extra Copy to each Club.		And One Extra Copy to each Club.	

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.
Apr5.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand.
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH, FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD.
Feb. 15, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.
FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.
A Specialty made of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS.
March 8, 1871.

BLOODED FOWLS.

he Huntingdon Journal.

dnesday Morning, April 26, 1871.

EADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

T. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monevening of each month, in Brown's building.
ANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ning, third floor, Leister's building.
OUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and th Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
ARAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every rsday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
OUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and d Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
OST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in rt House.
WN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each th.
UNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saty evening, in Smith's building.
UNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth nday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
IE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, ne Y. M. C. A. room.
UNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ndays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

aptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN-. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
atholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. ices first three Sundays in every month.
vangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. ices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
orman Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
ethodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
rotestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
resbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- s on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

ief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

an't be beat—Kline's pictures.
pproaching—The pic-nic season.
Vearing of the green—The woods.
had are abundant near Columbia.
ew and far between—April showers
Dauphin county has 2500 Odd Fellows.
he crowd at the circus was rather slim
he calico ball at Johnstown was a success.
Hollidaysburg's fire company is uniformed.
n organist "done" our town on Friday last.
ndiana county has drawn her first colored or.
Grass butter—sweet as a nut—has appeared market.
Harrisburg has five building and loan assoions.
Tyrone is going to invest $3,000 in hose and plugs.
A sharper, named Charles Stoner, has been dling some of the Johnstown business men.
Two-eyed beefstake is the polite name for ckerel.
The Lochiel iron works, at Harrisburg have pended operations.
A grand stock fair will be held in Johns n on the 27th inst.
"Gone where the woodbine twineth" is the st style of hat.
A first-class thunder shower visited this ce on Wednesday night last.
Strawberries and tomatoes have appeared in Philadelphia markets.
A terrier dog, in Greensburg, the other day, led one bushel of rats in fifteen minutes.
Talked of—The erection of a market house. pe it won't all end in talk.
Shade trees have been planted on the Methst church property.
It is said that a wasp or hornet cannot sting while you hold your breath. Try it.
Our old merchant friend, John Hagey, has lt an addition to his store room.
Capt. B. X. Blair has had a neat iron fence up in front of his residence.
A large quantity of bad whiskey was dised of on show day.
Perry county juveniles have scarlet fever d whooping cough.
Senator Scott arrived home on Saturday rning last.
The recent rain added a new lustre to the en grass and starting buds.
Lewis Reichter has opened a first-class restrant in West Huntingdon.
A tape worm, measuring thirteen feet and ht inches, was recently taken from a four r old boy in Dauphin county.
The shooting of partridges and all insecerous birds is forbidden by law for two ore years.
An exchange says "everybody commenced ying their debts on the first of April." Our l accounts give the lie to the assertion.
Col. John C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair unty, declines being a candidate for the ofe of Auditor General.
In Perry county, the other day, hailstones, large as hulled hickory nuts, fell by the ishel.
The Empire Hook and Ladder Company of oona will erect a new house during the ming summer.
Gardens, fields, and orchards, are now orned with bountiful profusion of spring's erings, beauty and fullness.
Somebody has discovered that the early bird tches the cold, from which comes catarrh d consumption, which is a dear price to pay r the worm.
The name of the Altoona Park Association s been changed to that of the "Central Pennlvania Agricultural and Mechanical Associaon."
Two and a half cents per pound for beef is nsidered exorbitant in Texas. Wonder what e Texans would say if they had to pay Hungdon prices?
Mrs. Catharine Van Tries, of Hollidaysburg, any years ago a resident of this place, died the residence of her son, on the 12th inst., the 98th year of her age.
Interesting—The item column of the Juniata *epublican* of tha 19th inst. A little old, however, as the same items appeared in the Journal of the 12th.
Wanted—Employment for the "roosters" at lounge on our office steps. Persons in eed of help can examine them as they pass long. They are visible every evening of the eek.
The *Temperance Vindicator*, published at Wilamsburg, has been purchased by Col. Geo. McFarland, of Harrisburg, and will hereafer be issued from that city with Col. McFarand as editor.
An instance is reported of direful consequences resulting to a young lady by reason f the sudden stoppage of gum chewing. She as fits, and in one of them bit off the lip of a over.
Our patrons in the country will always save oney by consulting our advertising columns efore coming to town to purchase goods of ny kind. Those who solicit your custom by iberal advertising will invariably give you argains in selling you goods.
The new bogus five cent nickel, of which here are a large number in circulation, can e detected by an inspection of the motto, "In od We Trust," which is much larger in the ounterfeit than in the genuine. The yellow olor of the counterfeit, caused by the presnce of zinc, is also easily noticeable.
Some professional gentlemen has recently een doing the farmers of Fulton county by raveling through there and purchasing large quantities of dried fruit and other domestic rticles, which were paid for in advance, with he understanding that his teams were to be long the next day to receive them. He manged to get a $10 or $20 note changed at each place, all of which were afterwards discovered o be counterfeit. The teams failed to come or the produce; the purchaser is at present *non est inventus*, and the good citizens are wiser than before.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases on the civil list were disposed of during last week:

Mrs. P. S. Breckenridge vs. D. C. Saulsbury, et al. Action brought to recover under three distinct causes of action for damages for breach of covenant, and for the rent of certain coal mines and other property, in Allegheny county. Verdict for plaintiff for $4900. Miles & Dorris for plaintiff, Brown & Bailey for defendents.

Lockhart & Stockhart vs. James Bricker. Action of assumpsit, brought by a firm of practicing attorneys in Tennessee for alleged professional services, in the collection of a claim held by defendant against a man in that State, formerly a resident of Bedford county, who had left for parts unknown leaving the defendant minus some $2500. The claim it seems was placed in the hands of a Philadelphia firm to collect, who sent it to the Tennessee firm, but there was a failure to collect the money. This claim of $100 was made for professional services rendered in the prosecution of the claim by the plaintiffs in addition to what had already been paid for fees and expenses to the firm in Philadelphia. The claim was resisted on the ground that the case had been mismanaged to such an extent that nothing had been realized out of it, and that the plaintiffs were not his attorneys or agents having rendered no services for him. Verdict for defendant. Dorris and Brown for plaintiffs, Speer for defendant.

State Bank, Harrisburg vs. Matthew Stewart. Action of debt brought to recover the amount of a promissory note for $300, alleged to have been given by defendant to J. J. Wilhelm & Co., manufacturers of patent hay forks, in Lebanon county, and by them transferred to the plaintiffs. The defense set up to the note was that the signature was not that of the defendant but a forgery and that the note was procured by fraud practised upon him by some young man who visited his place last summer and represented themselves as agents for the aforesaid firm, and who by some sharp dodge succeeded in obtaining his signature to a blank negotiable note under the impression that he was signing an agreement to engage in the sale of forks for them within certain territory in this county. The case under the law as laid down by the court, and in accordance with the most recent decisions of the Supreme Court, turned entirely upon the question of whether the signature was really a forgery, or whether it was not really the signature of the defendant, obtained by some kind of manipulation while he supposed that he was signing the agreement, as in the latter case he would have been held for the amount, but in the former released from payment.

The jury taking the former view of the case, under the instructions of the Court, returned a verdict for the defendant, who no doubt went home not only a wiser man, but with a determination to keep a sharp eye in the future on all patent right men and traveling humbugs; and we might be safe in venturing to all such our advice, that hereafter it will be consistent with their personal safety to give to his residence as much latitude as possible when traveling in that community.

Massey for plaintiffs, Brown & Bailey for defendant.

Michael Boring vs. Robert S. Hacket. This was an action of debt, to recover the penalty of $25 prescribed by the Act of Assembly, of March 29th, 1845, to prevent the obstruction of public crossings of streets and roads, over the railroad.

The facts elicited on the trial of the case were substantially as follows: Michael Boring, the plaintiff, a farmer residing in Union township, started from his home on the 23d of September last about 4 o'clock in the morning for this place with a wagon loaded with fruit and other market produce. On arriving at the place where the public road crosses the Penna. Railroad, at the mouth of Montgomery's Hollow, near Mill Creek he found the road blocked up by a train of freight cars which were standing on the track, and he was compelled to wait there about an hour before they were removed so as to permit him to pass.

Robert S. Hacket the defendant was the conductor of the aforesaid freight train, and the action was brought against him, the plaintiff alleging that he had been guilty of the offense of obstructing the crossing at this point, so as to interfere with his passing over the public road, and also that it was possible for him by separating a portion of his train, to have afforded sufficient room for the plaintiff's team to cross with safety. The defense was that the stopping and detention of the train at that place was the result of an unavoidable accident; that it was impossible to take the time necessary for the uncoupling of the cars so as to allow the teams to pass, without running the risk of a collision with the passenger train then due; and that everything was done which could be done in such an emergency consistent with safety. Concerning the general facts in the case relative to the obstruction of the crossing and detention there was very little conflict or discrepancy in the statement of the witnesses on both sides. The additional evidence adduced on the part of the defendant was that when nearthat place, going east, the morning being very foggy, they were signaled to stop by the train immediately in front of them and informed that one of the trains still further on had been disabled, by the breaking of a link, between Mill Creek and Coal Siding, just below the crossing, and part of the train left standing on the track. In order to clear the track for the passenger trains, then almost due, it became necessary for the freight trains to back on to the coal siding and lay over till the passage of the passenger trains, which was done as quickly as possible, and the defendant having charge of the rear train discovered that there was not room on the Coal Siding sufficient for his entire train, but being compelled to get off the track in some way, he left a portion of it there, and in doing so blocked up this crossing, while with the engine and the balance of the train he proceeded to the short siding at Mill Creek, a short distance further east and backed on to it, where he remained till after the passenger trains had gone by, when he returned and drew out his train as quick as possible and went on. Had the passenger trains been on time there was but twenty minutes for the accomplishment of all this, and it was contended not only that he had done everything that he could do under the circumstances, but that there was not time sufficient to uncouple the cars left on the crossing and make an opening sufficient for a team to cross.

This is about the amount of the evidence, and the case became thus narrowed down to the simple question of whether or not the defendant was guilty of an obstruction of that public crossing, on that day, upon a true construction of the act of 1855, his Honor, Judge Taylor instructing the jury that although in one sense every crossing is obstructed for a time while every train is passing, no reasonable construction of the act would render this an unlawful blocking or obstruction. In like manner a train might by accident or from some unavoidable cause, be left on a public highway without any violation of the law, unless it should be allowed to remain there longer than it could reasonably be removed; and that to constitute a blocking or obstruction of a crossing, under the provisions of the statute it must appear to be an unreasonable and unnecessary one, such as might be considered voluntary or reckless.

The case was conducted by Messrs. Lytle for the plaintiff and Messrs. Miles & Dorris for the defense, and was very ably argued on both sides. The jury after remaining out about three hours, returned a verdict for the defendant.

A motion was made for a new trial by the counsel for the plaintiff.

NOTE.—As this case has created some feeling in the community, and is one of considerable importance to the parties interested, it is but fair to state that the above abstract of it is published in the absence of the editor by the reporter of the Court, who alone is responsible for it.

THANKFUL for past patronage, WM. MARCH & Bro., present a new stock to the public and ask a continuance of the public favor. It.

NAUSEOUS SMELLS.—We find in an exchange the following sensible article on the subject of "nauseous smells," and as it applies with equal force in all places, we publish it for the benefit of all concerned:

"Died at her residence, of a nauseous smell, Margret Smith, in the 40th year of her age." If, in the mortuary column of this and every other paper, the expression, "died of typhoid fever" was stricken out, and in its stead was printed "died of nauseous smell," the frequency with which we should find these words occurring would not a little surprise and alarm us.

Is it, indeed, true that nauseous smells actually *kill*? That they are very disagreeable we all know, but that they are deadly not every one is fully aware. We are accustomed to regard our olfactories as sources from which pleasures may be derived, rather than as monitors to warn us against unwholesome and destructive odors. Did we trust them in this latter capacity and heed their monitions, delicate and almost imperceptible as they frequently are, much sickness and many deaths would every year be prevented.

It is a fact very well understood in the medical profession that all excrementitious matters of the human body received into the body again through the lungs, the *pores*, or the *mouth*, are direct and *deadly poison*. They will kill as certainly as arsenic or prussic acid, or a pellet of cold lead, if enough of them is taken. Prince Albert died of a minute crevice in the moldering masonry of an old London sewer that run under a closet adjoining his summer sitting room. The odor was imperceptible, but it made Queen Victoria a mourner all her days. One among the distinguished and lamented American dead of 1869 died of a water closet adjoining his office, which was not properly drained. The papers said "typhoid fever," and thousands mourned his "untimely removal from a field of extensive usefulness here to his everlasting reward." The clergy and pious people called it "an inscrutable and mysterious Providence;" the doctors said "imperfect sewage."

In the country there are fewer deaths from this cause than in the city, for reasons quite obvious; populations are not crowded together, and effete matters are returned more promptly to the soil. Yet in the most healthy localities typhoid fever sometimes occurs, and may always be traced to its only source. In the summer of 1860, the writer of this column spent some months on the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains, than which, perhaps, the world does not afford a more salubrious region. Within a mile of our cottage an entire family lay prostrate with typhoid fever, and two of their number died. What was the matter there?

In one large log cabin, imperfectly lighted and illy ventilated, ten persons ate, slept, and lived. There was carried on all the work of the family; the beds were never aired, the linen seldom washed, and the slops were thrown where ease and convenience suggested. To a healthy pair of lungs the atmosphere within and around the house was simply intolerable. But they had become accustomed to the odor, though it utterly refused to make peace with them. As the warmth of the sun increases more and more vigilance should be used by the housekeeper to keep everything in and around her premises perfectly sweet and wholesome. Dry earth will completely disinfect and deodorize every offensive substance.

Where this cannot be applied, lime, dilute sulphuric acid, and copperas water form very good substitutes. Particular attention should be paid to the drainage of the sink, especially if that and the well are contiguous. Sleeping rooms should be thoroughly aired and sunned every day, and the bedding hung upon a line or fence at least once every week during hot weather. If these simple rules are religiously observed, whatever other disease may affect the family, typhoid fever will not be among them.

Deaths have occurred in Huntingdon from the causes pointed out above, which have been erroneously charged to typhoid fever. Now is the time to clean out your cellars, vaults, etc.

WM. MARCH & BRO., are still receiving goods from the eastern cities. Latest styles, and lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. 1t

THE CIRCUS.—The Circus and Menagerie of Messrs. Roston, Springer & Co., which exhibited in this place on Friday last, was a very creditable affair, and fully sustained the reputation of the company. The equestrianism, and feats of bodily strength performed were equal perhaps, if not superior, to any that have ever been witnessed here.

The cavalcade and procession, with its richly caparisoned horses, band wagon, &c., presented a very imposing appearance upon its entree into town. Passing through the principal streets it was witnessed and duly appreciated by the usual crowd of sight seers, including a very fair representation of the juvenile brigade, the public schools not being in session. Our country friends, of all ages and of both sexes, were out in very respectable numbers to patronize the "institution" and see the sights.

The man who came to "see the elephant" was there, and the man who *did see* it, as well as the man who *did nt*, but we failed to discover any one who had come *on purpose* to see the show. All seemed to have business which brought them to town, and which, strange as it may appear, was more conveniently transacted on that day than any other.

One of the Arab camel riders, as the procession was passing up Hill street, was rather suddenly uncameled by a lurch of the animal, made in resenting the attack of Dad Lewis' little dog, who, it is said, felt spiteful on account of not receiving a complimentary ticket to the exhibition. The copper colored descendant of Ishmael however gathered himself up and re mounted without any serious injury beyond that of a damaged turban.

JUST opening—a large assortment of Boots and Shoes at March & Bro's. 1t.

FASHION NOTES.—The large wads of false hair worn down the neck is a fashion rapidly dying out.

Entire suits of white material will be worn this season by fashionable young ladies at the sea-side.

Black silk suits continue in favor this spring, and are trimmed elaborately with lace, fringe and jet.

Nilsson collars and cuffs—a recent wrinkle—are cut round, edged with narrow lace, and should be worn with a light colored bow.

It is understood that a white flannel suit, wide-brimmed straw hat, with deep black band, will be the correct costume for the *jeunesse doree*, at the places of fashionable resort this summer.

Large white umbrellas, scalloped round the edge, are again in vogue, and are destined to egain their former popularity.

CAPT. Thos. S. Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is now in the east laying in a new stock. 1t.

RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MEN TO MAKE MONEY.—Local agents are wanted throughout Huntingdon county to sell the celebrated McLean & Hooper Sewing Machine. This machine is the latest improvement in that line of invention, and is so simple in mechanism, and has so few parts as compared with others, that every objection heretofore urged against sewing machines upon the ground of complex machinery, and difficulty of management is obviated, and even a child can comprehend and use it. In the short time it has been before the pulic, it has successfully fought its way into public favor against prejudice which opposes every improvement, and the older machines of acknowledged reputation and merit. For the manufacture and sale of the machine, a joint stock company has been organized under the manufacturing laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $300,000. This Company has an great expense, completed a most perfect set of special tools, and have in successful working order one of the best appointed factories in New England. Already the sales have reached over 300 per week and there is no doubt that the sales of this machine in the first two years of its existence, will be as great per week as of the older companies in their tenth year.

Its points of peculiar excellence are:

Unequalled simplicity, rapidity of execution, non-liability to drop stitches, or break thread, ease of management, in taking the thread directly from the spools, thus avoiding the necessity of re-winding, and economising labor and saving time. Embroidering by a mere change of spools. In the use of zephyr in embroidering, simplicity of applying attachments, so that none can be put on wrong.

It requires but one foot to move the treadle even in sewing the heaviest fabrics, and will sew from one to sixteen thickness of muslin without change of tension.

It is retailed at FORTY DOLLARS. Every machine fully warranted as to range of work, workmanship and durability. For further information, and confidential statement of terms apply to WM. H. REX, General agent, Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., or to Rhodes & Kennedy, Huntingdon, Pa.

If you want a cheap suit go to March & Bro's. 1t.

SPARE THE BIRDS.—It is a shame and a crime for which our country was punished severely last year, to destroy such large numbers of harmless little birds as are shot during every month of the year. The beautiful little sparrows which have been introduced at such a great expense of time and care, are every day brought into the New York markets by the hundreds, and sold, at extortionate prices as game, for human food. Robins and quails in uncounted numbers are also exposed at the game stands and sold.

It does seem as if our people are stupidly bent on destroying the goose that lays the golden egg. The immense number of noxious insects that little birds will destroy held high carnival in our fruit orchards last season. There has never been a year before the past when so many wormy and insect bitten apples were sent to market. The universal complaint is, in almost every section of the country, "Our apples are nearly worthless, as they are all so wormy."

But, fire away; snare the little birds, destroy their nests, encourage rude boys to stone and shoot every bird within their reach, and, in a few more seasons, we shall hear no complaint about wormy fruit, as there will be none, because the insects and fruit pests will destroy every embryo blossom, or young fruit, before it can mature. When birds are encouraged to dwell in an orchard, the codling moth and cake worm, which destroy thousands of bushels of apples, are all devoured by the birds before the depredators can reach the leaves and the fruit. Again we say—spare the birds.

LATEST style of Hats, both for Gentlemen and Ladies, at March & Bro. 1t.

AURORA BOREALIS.—The displays of the aurora borealis, or northern lights have been very frequent of late. Frequently a segment of a circle is formed, resting at each end of the horizon, the higher part of it being surrounded with a white light, sometimes revolving itself into one or two distinct luminous arcs. Then begin these well known beams and shoots of light of diverging colors, originating in the obscure segments, which break up into bright patches, as if the whole of them were thrown into a sort of palpitation. When the aurora is extensive these beams, although constantly shifting, converge towards the zenith, where a centre, or superb auroral crown, is formed. As the phenomenon diminishes in intensity the jets continue, but the crown shifts and it seems to be sometimes on one side of the sky, sometimes on the other. At length these movements cease; the light is withdrawn nearer and nearer to the western horizon; the obscure segment, as it also diminishes, becomes luminous and finally every trace disappears.

No theory or hypothesis which has commanded general acceptation has yet been suggested for the explanation of the aurora borealis. What is known is this—the direction of the auroral jets or rays and the position of the crown have a connection with the magnetic meridian, and the aurora produces great magnetic perturbation. Therefore it seems that the theatre of its action is atmosphere and the agent to which its development is due is electricity influenced in some unascertained manner by terrestrial magnetism.

LADIES' Dress Goods, all styles and patterns at March & Bro's. 1t.

LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.—The following bill, having passed both Houses and received the Governor's approval, has become a law.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth, whether licensed to sell liquors, or unlicensed, to buy, sell or give away to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider or any other substance containing alcohol, on any part of any day set apart or to be set apart for any general or special election by the citizens in or within any of the precincts, wards, townships, counties or other election divisions or districts in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to imprisonment in the proper jail of the proper county for a term of not less than 10 days nor more than 100 in the discretion of the court, and shall also in addition to the above, be subject to a fine of not less than $20, and not more than $500 in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Schnatterly move to amend the first section as follows: That the provisions of this bill shall not be enforced after the election polls are closed in the evening, or the sale of liquor prohibited after that time. Agreed to.

RIBBONS, Trimmings and Flowers, of all kinds at March & Bro's. 1t.

SENTENCED.—Hugh Trimbath, convicted at the recent session, of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was, on Thursday last, sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of this county for one year, less one day.

Samuel Truax, convicted of an aggravated assault and battery, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county jail.

John Winskey, who plead guilty to the larceny of $10, was sentenced to an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail.

THE place to buy cheap goods is at March & Bro's. 1t.

Mr. EDITOR.—It has been a long time since I presumed to offer any of the etchings of my feeble pen to the public, and when I did, fewer responsibilities crowded around me at home to distract my mind from the object, than at the present time. But some remarks which I have heard of late among my own sex on the suffrage question, have tempted me to speak again. I do not wish to declare for or against this important question; for should our intelligent voters desire that it were for our country's good that we should vote, then I think we should immediately set to work to prepare ourselves to do so intelligently; but, if they deem it just as well to excuse us from this additional responsibility, I for one will surely not complain. Nor have I any desire if I were even capable of entering into a discussion on this subject.

The object of this communication, is to call the attention of women to the study of their present rights. Have we not already more rights than we make good use of, and do they not bring with them more duties than we faithfully discharge?

If we would assist in the legislative affairs of a free government, let us be free ourselves; free from the cruel chains of form and fashion to which, (sorry to confess it,) so many ladies in all ranks of society are mere slaves. If four-fifths of the time spent at the shrine of fashion, was spent in mental culture, it were better for our own souls as well as for the welfare of our country. If we wish to do more good, to be more useful, let us commence in the right place and we have then no rights to contend for. The training of the immortal mind is the highest right accorded to our own race, and this in a great degree, is our privilege. Mothers, give more of your precious time to the culture of the mind of those whose votes are yet to rule the country; train the yet susceptible minds of your sons to the fear and love of God. With the first buddings of intellect engraft the desire for useful knowledge, and the love of truth. Teach them to set high standards and struggle hard to reach them. If you love your country—if you love your sons—if you would do good to your country and to them, work, and work in your own sphere. Take some of those precious hours that you are daily wasting in your devotion to fashion and frivolity, and devote them to the discharge of this God given right.

If we could all realize the vast importance of faithfully discharging the duties of our own sphere, what a change might be wrought in society! Fewer wives and mothers would wait and watch with such painful heart-sickening anxiety for the return of the poor inebriate from the midnight revel. Shorter would be the record of those fearful crimes which are not only disgracing our country but sending the souls of our sons and daughters to Eternal death. I believe there has never been a murder committed; or any dark crime perpetrated which might not be attributed to a want of proper training in early life. Upon whom does this fearful responsibility rest? May God help us all to feel, to think and to act. But fearing my article is already too long I will close for the present, subscribing myself

AN HUMBLE OBSERVER.

Rural Dale, Oneida township, April 20, '71.

THE cheapest and best groceries in town at March & Bro's. 1t.

BEDFORD COUNTY ITEMS.—One day last week the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Stickler, Napier township, together with all his household furniture, was entirely destroyed by fire. It originated from the stovepipe in the kitchen and gained such headway before it was discovered that it was impossible to extinguish it. Mr. Stickler was the only person in the house at the time and he was too infirm (82 years of age) to give the alarm or even protect himself. He managed, by the aid of a chair, to work himself to the window, but was unable to get out, and when the rest of the family returned, who were out in the field at work, they found him enveloped in flames and snatched him from the jaws of death by pulling him out through the window. His face and head were considerably burned. At last accounts he was doing well.

Mr. George Blackburn's house, in Snake Spring township, was consumed by fire on Saturday last. It originated from the stove pipe which extended through the roof. The family were at dinner at the time but did not discover the fire until it had made too great headway to be stopped. All the furniture and household goods were saved. Mr. Blackburn's loss is estimated at a thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.—*Inquirer*.

A LARGE assortment of Gent's and Boy's clothing, just opening, at March & Bro's 1t.

IN MEMORIAM.—John Saxton, of the Canton *Repository and Republican*, died in this city on Sunday morning at five o'clock, aged 79. He was sick only a week, had no settled disease, and passed away without suffering.

Deceased was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1792. He removed to Canton and started the *Ohio Repository* in March, 1815. From that time until the day of his death he was only one week absent from the printing office, and that was occasioned by sickness. He has held several offices of trust and importance. He leaves a spotless record. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and had looked forward with eagerness to the dedication of the new church just built by that society, which is to take place next Sunday. He was the patriarch of the Ohio press. Having been actively connected editorially with the same paper for over fifty-six years, it is believed that his example in this instance is without parallel.

There is general sorrow over the death of Father Saxton, who was revered for his example, and who was beloved by the community for his deeds of kindness and charity more than any other man in it.

Canton, O., April 17, 1871. H.

If you want a good suit go to March & Bro's. 1t.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—For several days past destructive fires have been raging in different parts of the county, and owing to the dry weather the people have been unable to subdue the flames. In the Trough Creek settlement we understand that the fire has traversed a distance of about sixteen miles, destroying large quantities of timber, bark and fences.

The Warriors Ridge has also been visited by the devastating element. The firm of S. & B. R. Hatfield, near Alexandria had some four hundred cords of wood burned, together with much valuable timber. The fury of the flames, in the last named locality, has somewhat abated.

TO THE CITIZENS IN AND AROUND MARKLESBURG.—A report having been circulated that the firm of Joseph March & Bro., were putting their old stock in their Marklesburg store, these gentlemen request us to say that such is not the fact, and invite persons—no matter whether they wish to purchase or not—to call and examine their stock. They will take pleasure in showing their goods, and will be able to convince every one that their stock is NEW, good, fashionable and cheap. They pay Huntingdon prices for marketing. 1t.

THANKS.—We acknowledge the present of a handsome pen knife, the gift of our large hearted friend, S. B. Chancy, Esq., the gentlemanly salesman in the hardware store of Maj. H. S. Wharton. This establishment is one of the most complete outside of the eastern cities, and we are pleased to know that its patronage is daily increasing. Both proprietor and salesman are clever fellows, and see no good reason why they should not be popular with the masses.

FINGER CRUSHED.—Our young typo friend Millard T. Whittaker, a compositor on the *Globe*, had the little finger on his right hand crushed to such an extent, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, that amputation was necessary. The accident happened while he was engaged in cleaning the cogs of the press. The finger was amputated by Dr. Brumbaugh.

ANOTHER arrival of choice fat Mackerel, White Fish, Dry Salt, Labradore, Pickled Round and Lake Herring, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery—CHEAP.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—By resolution of THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION at its meeting in July last, the time for holding the annual convention in 1871, was fixed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th days of May next. Let all friends of the Sabbath School interests in the county so prepare their hearts by devotion to the work and so arrange their business at home, that nothing may be allowed to prevent them from giving these two days in earnest labor for the success of the Master's cause. Further announcements next week.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, *President.* G. B. ARMITAGE, *County Sec'y.*

BREWERY BURNED.—The extensive ale brewery, residence, &c., of Mr. John Fockler, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $15,000. For many years Mr. Fockler was a citizen of this place, where he was engaged in the brewing business.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 22, 1871	9,848
Same date last year	7,393
Increase for week	2455
Shipped for the year 1871	101,046
Same date last year	81,616
Increase for year 1871	19,430

PRINTING.—Remember Merchants, Mechanics, and business men generally, if you want Posters, Circulars, a Letter head, Billhead, Monthly Statements, Cards, Envelopes, or any kind of printing done, that we are prepared to do it in the best style and at the lowest rates.

OUR GRAIN FIELDS.—The appearance of the wheat and rye fields in this county was never more promising, and judging from present indications we cannot fail to have abundant crops. With reasonable supplies of rain, and no intervening blight to disappoint our expectations, our most, earnest hopes will be realized.

GRAND OPENING.—MRS. L. A. HAMER of the Bazar of Fashion, is at present in Philadelphia, where she will remain till the first of May, engaged in purchasing a stock of fashionable millenery and summer goods, of the latest fashion, the finest of the season, and the most extensive ever brought to to this place. Particular attention will be given to the style and make of ladies' dresses, in which department she is acknowledged to be ahead of all competitors in this locality. Her grand opening will be held on the 2d and 3d days of May next, at which time and place the public are invited free of charge. Be particular to remember the Bazaar of Fashion, corner of Mifflin and Fifth streets, where we guarrantee, if there is such a thing as fashionable goods in the Eastern cities they may be found at that time.

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

A FEW very desirable building lots in West Huntingdon, may be had from first hands, at original prices. At the rate they are now selling, they will soon be all sold, and then parties wishing to build, will be obliged to look to second hands, and pay advanced prices. Parties who bought less than two years ago for $200 now ask $500. Apply soon to R. A Miller, and save money. apr12 3t

WANTED.—A young man to represent a Life Insurance Company in Huntingdon county. Assistance will be given by an experienced solicitor from the General Agency. Call or address this Office. [ap5-4t.

RESIGNED.—Mr. John White, who was elected constable of this borough last fall, has resigned the office, and Mr. Elmer Edwards has been appointed by the Court to fill the vacancy.

BONE dust, by the large or small quantities at Henry & Co's. [ap26,4t.

BONE dust, by the large or small quantities, at Henry & Co's. [ap26,4t.

THREE hundred bushels of pure Garnet and Peachblow Potatoes, for seed or eating at Lewis' Red Front Grocery. 1t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 25th, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 20	$ 35
COFFEE, O. G. Java	28	
" Maricaibo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricaibo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		7 75
" red wheat	7 00 to	7 25
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
RYE		90
CORN		70
OATS		60
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14¼ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	85
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	65@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	80
" Oolong, finest	80@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	15	20
PRUNES	13	15
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL. SOD	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	25
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

April Work.

Grass and clover may be sown on any land which is suitably prepared for them, upon Winter or Spring grain, on old sod, harrowed well, or by themselves. *Spring Grains*, The land should never be worked when wet or tenacious. Wait for it to dry, but get the seed in as early as possible, *Barley*. Get good seed, and sow on old corn land as soon as the ground may be worked well, and roll. *Oats*.—Winnow repeatedly for heavy seed, and sow as early as the soil is fit, drilling in two and a half bushels. *Wheat*.—Select by the fan-mill the heaviest kernels. Soak skimming off the foul seeds, in strong brine, in which is some sulphate of copper, and roll in dry slacked lime. Sow early. *Flax* requires land in the very best state of preparation, and should be sown as soon as the ground is warm and light. Sow one half to three bushels per acre for seed or for fine fibre. Bush in lightly. *Potatoes*.—Plant only in good soil as early as the ground is warm, cutting the seed into pieces of two or three eyes, and letting them dry a little before planting. *Peas*.—Sow early in drills, plowed in or broadcast, with oats. *Onions*.—Make sure of good seed, and plant early. The ground must be in perfect order, rich and mellow. *Carrots*.—Sow the long orange, in rows twenty inches apart on rich soil, deeply worked, any time this month or next.

Animals.

Horses in shedding their coats need extra feed and carding, and the same is in a less degree true of oxen. Cows near calving should have regular feeding and carding. Give roomy stalls, a good sunning daily, and some roots. Encourage milk secretion in new milch heifers by milking thrice a day and feeding succulent food—roots, grain grown for soiling, or mashes as a substitute. *Sheep*.—Give ewes at yeaning time warm sheds and sunny yards, and be even on the look-out for chilled or feeble lambs; and wrap such in warm sheep-skins, give a few spoon-fulls of warm milk punch, and lay them near the kitchen fire. If far gone give a warm bath, with brisk but gentle rubbing until dry, warming by the fire or with hot bricks. Those apparently dead will often revive and do well.—*Hogs*.—Secure all the young pigs which will be needed for manure-makers or for pork. Avoid feeding sows rich food for ten days before and after farrowing. Feed roots, with milk-house slops and some bran.

Charcoal for Horses' Wind.

"Many years ago, I recollect,' says a correspondent of a London paper, 'a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters at Croydon. The horse was much affected in the wind, and could hardly move from distress. In a few days this animal did his regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in the powder is more easily given than tar water. I have tried it with more beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason that the removal of noxious gasses and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition. Tar is frequently given with benefit in case of chronic diseases of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal (carbon).'

Raising Turkeys.

The turkey is the most tender when young, and most difficult to raise of all the domestic fowls; yet with proper care in setting the eggs under game hens and cooping the brood at night regularly, while the tuakeys are young, they may be easily reared in great abundance. Never feed the young turkeys boiled eggs or corn meal dough, or wheat bred crumbs. They need very little food of any kind under seven days of age, and should have nothing but sour milk set in pans. At about a week or ten days give them also wheat screenings or crumbs soaked in sour milk. Let this be their only feed till they begin to feather, and then give them grain of any kind. Tie the hen (which has the young turkeys) to a pen off to herself, with a coop near by her so that she can enter at night to roost. At two weeks old let the hen loose to roam, and if she is a game hen she will do the work of rearing the brood.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Durability of Timber.

Wooden water pipes were recently taken out in Woodward avenue, Detroit, laid there forty-three years ago. The wood is apparently as sound as ever, showing no signs of decay, even retaining the bark, and on cutting through it into the wood, the timber was found as bright and sound as ever. The pipes were made of tamarac logs, about sixteen feet in length, and eight or ten inches in diameter. The pipes were disconnected from the distributing pipes several years ago. They were embedded in clay at a depth of four or five feet.

A Useful Table.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary:

5 yards wide by 968 long contains...1 acre.
10 yards wide by 484 long.....1 acre.
20 yards wide by 242 long.....1 acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long.....1 acre.
60 feet wide by 726 long.....1 acre.
110 feet wide by 396 long.....1 acre.
220 feet wide by 198 long.....1 acre.

Rich Milk.

The Iowa State *Register* says: W. H. Hendrix, residing nine miles north of the city, has a common cow whose every twelve quarts of milk yields over three pounds of good yellow butter, and the cow is guilty of doing this trick nine months out of every twelve. If any bovine in the State can outbutter our Polk county specimen, we would like to hear from her.

Educational.

Classical Study.

Latin and Greek are apt to be undervalued in popular estimation, because we make so little direct use of them, either in reading, writing, or speaking, and especially because they concern so little our material interest. If direct utility or material gain always determined the worth of a study, the classics would hardly be entitled to our consideration, except for purely literary and professional purposes.

To the literary student or professor of languages, who studied and teaches language as a science, the classics are of immediate value. In the legal profession some direct use is made of Latin. In the ministerial calling a necessity occurs for the study of Greek. In science both Latin and Greek are a help to the memory, if nothing more; for scientific terms come almost wholly from these ancient tongues. If a person were to travel in some parts o Europe, as in Scandinavia and among the Slavonic people, he might even now employ his Latin in oral intercourse.

Thus it may appear that the classics are neither dead nor wholly out of date; that they have still some direct uses; that they are even at present, to some extent, both written and spoken. These advantages, however, do not reach the ordinary scholar, who may never tread with frozen feet the snows of Lapland; who may never be a lawyer, nor a physician, nor a teacher, nor a preacher, nor a learned professor. To him the classics are valuable only for their indirect benefits, which, indeed, outweigh their direct uses, and rank them among and even above those studies esteemed the most practical.

It remains briefly to vindicate the importance of classical study, not only as a branch of professional, or university, or collegiate education, but in the course of academic instruction. The Academy, or Classical Institute, stands between the Common School and the University or College. This is our position. We advocate no extreme view, which would place the classics with or back of the primary English studies. Following the primary stage of education they may be introduced with profit. First, as a means of discipline no study can be considered of equal, still less of superior, value to that of the classics. Education is a process of mental training. It is not what we put into the mind that educates, but what we get out of it. The word means a leading or drawing out of the mind, getting it to act, to attend, to observe and think, to reason, to judge, to feel. The worth of a boy's schooling is not his knowledge, but his ability to gain knowledge; not the ideas and facts drummed into him, but the habits of thought and attention into which he is drilled. In this consists the great value of classical study, that it gives to the mind the most vigorous, varied and useful discipline; setting to work every faculty, and reason and imagination, perception and memory, and calling into play just that kind and method of thought that are required in practical life. Though the school-boy should never talk a word of Latin, though he should forget all he has read of Greek, yet the discipline they give abide with him, and he shall be called to use his mind every day just as he was taught to do while studying and reading and writing his classics.

Some acquaintance with the classics is necessary in the study of language. Language is the vehicle, and in great measure the condition, of thought. The study of language facilitates the proper use of it; and every rational being, who has any thing more than a primary education, should have some intelligent conception of the laws and forms of human speech. These can not be studied so well in living tongues, which are imperfect and changing, as in fixed and finished models of the past. Latin and Greek are the most perfect standards that man has ever produced. They have a precision and regularity and completeness not to be found in English or any other modern language. In Latin we learn the laws of grammar and the principles of etymology; in Greek we become acquainted with a rich and copious vocabulary, and enter upon the study of words. Much time will be saved in acquiring a knowledge of language by consulting the classic models.

Again, classical study is the best help to a knowledge of English. Every teacher knows how difficult it is to teach the art of English Composition with any thing like satisfactory results. Translating Latin and Greek makes it a daily practice to select ends and form sentences. By this means a familiarity is gained with our mother tongue, not to be acquired by an occasional composition, or frequent perusal of good English authors. Moreover, English is based, to a very great extent, on Greek and Latin; and we learn English in these even more, as Marsh allows, than in the study of Anglo-Saxon, from which our language immediately sprung, and the study of which is almost essential to the English scholar.

Finally, for the subordinate aims of education, such as the acquisition of knowledge, the cultivation of taste, the harmonious development of all the faculties, a breadth of thought, and wealth of culture, no study can supersede that of the classics. This age of universities is against all one-idea system of education. No controversy will now be waged as between Language and Mathematics and Science. All are needful, and neither can take the place of others. Mathematics have their direct uses, the far-seeing, almost infinite, application of a few simple rules and principles. The discipline is mechanical and the general knowledge nothing. Science has, also, manifold uses in all pertaining to the material advancement of the race, and in much relating to the moral progress of mankind. It opens, too, a wide field of knowledge and culture. But its discipline is not so perfect and varied as that of language, while the range of its knowledge is not so high nor essential. "Words are fossil thoughts," says Robertson. Science acquaints us with man. If one reveals the physical history of the globe, the other presents the records of human history. The former makes known to us the world of matter, the latter displays to us the world of mind.—*Illinois Teacher*.

Miscellaneous.

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NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
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Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

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Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

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The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18

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READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

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CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

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REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

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WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

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I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

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at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

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Jan. 4, 1871.

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The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

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Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office.

JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

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BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

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Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

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A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

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Jan. 4, '71.

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FURNITURE WAREROOM.

In Smith's Building,

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Have just opened an immense stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE,

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PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

Cottage and Walnut Suits of all Styles.

Purchasers will find the largest stock of

GOOD FURNITURE

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We buy direct from manufacturers, for cash, and will sell for cash only. We can offer greater bargains than are to be had in the cities.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1870.-3m.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

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In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

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The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out, I feel much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

—:o:—

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

m-1,'70-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAIN

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD.			
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.		PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOM.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A.	
4 56	.....	11 07	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	.....	5 13	9	
5 05	.....	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union	.....	.....	5 05	9	
5 11	.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	4 57	9	
5 20	.....	12 23	7 56	Mill Creek	.....	.....	4 48	9	
5 35	5 20	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON	.....	.....	4 33	8	
5 54	.....	12 58	.....	Petersburg	.....	11 12	4 15	8	
6 05	.....	1 06	.....	Barree	.....	.....	4 06	8	
6 10	.....	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	.....	4 00	8	
6 28	.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	.....	10 46	3 46	8	
6 32	.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	.....	3 39	8	
6 44	.....	1 48	.....	Tipton	.....	10 30	3 29	7	
6 50	.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	3 23	7	
6 55	.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	.....	3 18	7	
7 15	6 30	2 20	9 20	Altoona	.....	10 00	3 00	7	
P. M	A. M.	P. M	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A.	

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M. and passes Huntingdon at

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.		
ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAI	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M	
LE 5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4	
5 28	9 08	Long Siding	8 29	4	
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown	8 13	3	
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3	
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg	7 50	3	
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run	7 35	3	
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready	7 27	3	
6 40	10 22	Cove	7 12	2	
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit	7 06	2	
AR 7 05	10 45	Saxton	6 50	2	
LE 1 10	10 50			2	
	11 08	Riddlesburg		1	
	11 16	Hopewell		1	
	11 30	Pipers Run		1	
	11 56	Tatesville		1	
	12 08	Bloody Run		1	
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas		LE 1	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR 6 40	AR 2
7 25	11 10	Coalmont	6 25	2
7 30	11 15	Crawford	6 20	2
AR 7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE 6 10	LE 1
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Nov. 22, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $ per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 5th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a

Dec. 14-2m-*

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of the hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of a materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability CANNOT BE SURPASSED.*

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom the can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

LIME,

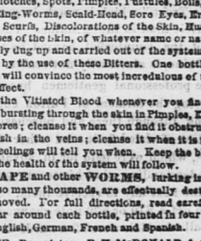
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored